

## **Leo XIII, the "Pope of Peace".**

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"The hope of the godless is dashed,

The succession of popes is never interrupted. He is dead, they say, thrown from the throne, even in prison.

He died of grief, behold, Leo is dead!

Deceptive madness! Here stands another Leo, he preserves the rule, proclaiming the holy law to the willing world!"

So writes Leo XIII even in a Latin poem he wrote to his brother Joseph.<sup>1</sup> "Old Pecci is dying, the papacy is eternal" the dying Pope is said to have said! Pecci and Leo XIII are not one! Pecci the man and Pecci the Pope - they must not be confused with one another; the man Pecci has our veneration, our admiration, our pity. As Germans we must deny Pope Leo XIII everything!

Just a few words about the man Pecci, just a few, but funny things that the daily press does not know or does not want to say, a few things that explain everything about this remarkable pontificate.

No one should expect from us any edifying valet legends, nor a statistical list of the highest and princely hands, nor any profound exegeses of the encyclicals, which in the eyes of the scholars are no more than Latin calligraphy exercises. Anyone who looks for the significance of the Leonine Pontificate in these superficialities is either a hypocrite or ignorant of modern church politics.

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<sup>1</sup> From E. Behringer, *Inscriptions and Poems of Pope Leo XIII.*

Leo XIII was not only a Jesuit student, he was actually a Jesuit family member. One of his ancestors, Bernardin Pecci, was a Jesuit, Indian missionary and is considered a martyr of the Society of Jesus.

As a ten-year-old boy, Joachim (his mother called him "Nino" after his middle name Vincent) came to the Jesuit seminary in Viterbo and from there to the Roman College, also run by this man, which in 1827 had no fewer than 1,400 students, including the two brothers Joachim and Josef Pecci.

What's more, Josef Pecci became a Jesuit. It is strange that this extremely important fact has received so little recognition. A Pope is also a human being, and what human being shakes off family ties so easily? After all, it is precisely the family relationships that have allowed the Jesuit order to achieve such a world-dominating influence.

In 1837, Pecci is ordained a priest. Where does he celebrate his first holy mass, where does he go to the altar for the first time, wearing priestly robes? In the chapel of the Jesuit saint Stanislaus Kostka! Anyone who is familiar with spiritual customs and forms of communication will appreciate this apparently insignificant fact. It is an expression of gratitude to the order and at the same time a vow to make its aims the task of one's life. Whatever pious tales are told about apostolic humility, about refusing to accept the papal election, etc., this does not apply to Pecci, just as it does to all the others. After all, these are also forgivable human weaknesses.

Every ambitious Italian monsignor sees the fisherman's ring gleaming on his finger. When little Joachim once tumbled into a ditch while partridges were singing, he exclaimed angrily: "When I'm Pope, I'll have a bridge built here!"

He advanced quickly, the useful, intellectually highly gifted Jesuit student. He had barely been ordained when he became a delegate of Benevento and papal prelate. A Jesuit student is not a shabby old man; our Protestants and liberals still don't want to believe that anyone the Jesuits educate is raised to be straight, strong, flexible, but not fragile! Pecci was flexible, but very few people know that he was also dashing, and in fact dashing in a very Prussian way.

In Benevento he took a ruthless stance against the brigands. He sentenced a smuggling Baron to 3 months in prison. The Baron threatened the brave delegate that he would be sent to prison. Rome obtained his permission and prepared his castle for siege. Pecci - it sounds very medieval and romantic - had the castle besieged, stormed and razed by his troops.

After being nuncio in Brussels from 1843 to 1846 with the title of Archbishop of Damietta, he was appointed to the Archbishopric of Perugia, where his career stalled somewhat; in fact, he had to wait until 1853 for confirmation of his cardinalate, which had already been granted in 1846. This was the time when the young Pius IX was still flirting with liberalism, the time of the feudal papacy's fierce struggle against the all-encompassing and oppressive power of Jesuitism. When things got better with Pius IX. was coming to an end, the Jesuits knew shortly before the gates were closed to push Pecci into the most important position for the coming all-decisive conclave; in 1877 he became Cardinal-Camerlengo, in order to control the entire electoral process as an agent of the Jesuits.

The fate of Jesuitism was on a knife edge, the Italian cardinals were mostly of the old school, more grand seigneurs than clerics, and by no means unconditional adherents of Jesuitism. A small incident at the beginning of the conclave is highly characteristic. Monsignor Ricci, the majordomo of Pius IX, was too lazy to come to the conclave at the right time. Pecci immediately asked for him

and, when it was claimed that Ricci was suffering, said harshly: "Arise and come!" It was a sharp, bitter election campaign, with three elections. Of 61 cardinals, only 23 voted for Pecci in the first round. In the second round, the votes rose with difficulty to 38, and only the third round resulted in 44 votes. Leo XIII was being put on the papal vestments when a second incident occurred. Leo XIII quietly put the discarded cardinal's cap, which the Pope usually gave to the Secretary of the Conclave as a sign of the appointment of a cardinal, into his pocket. The man, the Secretary, had not yet capitulated!!

With the pontificate of Leo XIII, the likeable man Pecci disappeared into obscurity. He looked like a poor, trapped mouse in the Jesuit mouse hole, the snatch of "papal infallibility" had been precisely released!

We say goodbye to the man Pecci; a wicked, good, dashing cavalier, somewhat pre-March, intellectually mature, receptive to art and science, with good diplomatic training and above all with a tough, surprisingly tough life! The man Pecci did his pious teachers and patrons another small favor, he hesitated for a long, long time before he set off on his journey into the realm of shadows; the soul could not, could not, separate from the broken, pain-curved old man's body until Kampolla and the Jesuits had mobilized and mustered their army! Our respect for the man Pecci, peace to his memory, pity, and here really justified pity for the man buried alive in the Vatican. Old Pecci, he died when Leo XIII's tiara was cut off. The "Leons" live, they do not die, so it would be wrong, and for a German even highly treasonous sentimentality not to criticize openly. The "Nothing but good things about the dead." is only valid for those who are really dead. What was the pontificate of Leo XIII for the states, especially Germany, what was it for the Church? All the peoples of the world - with the exception of the Germans - cannot complain about the pontificate of Leo XIII. Whatever they asked for, what they

often asked of the Apostolic See in a cheeky and immodest manner, was granted to them without hesitation. The French statesmen Grévy, Gambetta and Ferry had really put the Church under pressure, and in morals and disciplines things had always looked sad in the "most Christian France". Scandals in the clergy, bishops treated with ladies' umbrellas, who had to be denied the inspection of women's monasteries for moral reasons, etc., are a particular Gallic church speciality.

And yet Leo XIII calls the French in the encyclical of February 8, 1884, "*nobilissima gallorum gens*" (noble French people), despite Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes, he remembers this country in its dying moments and sends it a final greeting and blessing! The unheard-of thing happened that the Pope recognized the republican form of government in a circular of February 16, 1892, after the particularly radical zealots had already been called upon in a rather stern tone to obey the state power in a letter from Rampolla to the Archbishop of Paris on January 5. Russia owes Leo XIII a calm Poland! The Papal See always skillfully knew how to exploit the nihilistic assassinations for its own ends at times when the "imponderables" had a more noticeable effect on the minds of otherwise very diplomatic princes. It is precisely the general Jesuit principle applied to explosives: the church's purpose sanctifies even dynamite bombs! Alexander II, for example, was more conciliatory in response to the papal letter of congratulations after the first assassination attempt and entered into relations with Rome, which Alexander III continued to cultivate and which Nicholas II made even more intimate by receiving the papal embassy on the occasion of his coronation in 1896 and by establishing a Russian embassy at the Vatican. Anyone looking for the middle link of the Dual Alliance should look only in Rome! The champagne-drinking Parisian child of the world on the left, the schismatic Petersburg child of the world on the right, the Roman prophet in the middle! England too got his presents. The

frenemies were incited and then calmed down, depending on what suited the Church. Today even arch-Catholic newspapers admit that the Church and the Jesuits are nowhere freer than in England. England also knows very well what useful agents and expanders of its sales area for poor cotton and rusty guns it has from the Catholic missions - naturally made in Germany, all brave Germans! Edward VII therefore dutifully came to thank them in 1903. The Papacy has celebrated surprising triumphs, or should we say: Jesuitism and its diplomacy! Almost everything in the world today bows before this superior power. He is right, Pope Leo, the willing world! In 1891 Ecuador and Peru, in 1895 Haiti and St. Domingo, then Argentina and Chile called on him as arbitrator in border disputes. That is why he was called the "Pope of Peace", as if Pope and peace did not belong together!

Now we come to Italy. This country really has nothing to complain about the pontificate of Leo, or indeed about the papacy. If today the Jesuit Church is doing well, even excellently, all over the world, if Leo XIII has given it a fortune like it has never had before, then in Italy, the land of ecclesiastical sinecures, where there are as many monsignors as there are shaving barber's assistants here, things are worse than in any other country.

We Germans roll around in the dust before the Holy Father and only get kicked, while the Italians shout "Down with the Pope" with the same mouths with which they gorge themselves on the fat spiritual benefices! Without much ado and without scruples, the Italian government confiscated the propaganda goods, which are, it should be noted, the property of the entire Church, worth ten million lire in 1880. Even more peculiar is the Italians' fight against the Papacy, in that in 1881 they disrupted the transfer of the body of Pius IX and in 1891 they physically insulted a group of foreign pilgrims. This is a futile, crude form of fighting that

only damages the good cause. But despite this, Italy remains at the top of the Roman Church, the Pope must be an Italian and Rome remains the head of Christendom. The historical decoration must remain!

It is understandable that the aura of papal martyrdom has only increased in splendor as a result. Leo XIII forgot all these insults, or wanted to forget them, when he negotiated with Menelik of Abyssinia in 1896 regarding the Italian prisoners. He did not get the prisoners, but he did promote the prestige of the Papacy.

This concludes the significance of the pontiff for foreign policy. The Jesuits did a good job, and Leo XIII, the docile hieratic puppet, sat quietly on the throne. In the first few years, Peter's little ship was still a bit shaky, Pecci also wanted to steer it a bit, but it didn't really work. It was only with Rampolla that things moved in a straight line and at an ever faster pace towards the goal of Jesuit world power.

And Germany, Austria, the reader will ask, has nothing significant happened in foreign policy? Yes, of course, Germany got the Carolines in 1885, the fierce German bulldog Bismarck got the Order of Christ on December 31, 1885, and the German fatherland got the strong, pious center! What more could the modest German want?

The Catholic journeymen and workers' associations, the Catholic student associations, and countless other secret religious associations have spread their wealth across the whole of Germany, Austria got the Christian Social Party and many new monasteries based on the Jesuit model, and Switzerland got a Catholic-minded federal president in Dr. Josef Zemp in 1895, after having already been blessed by the "international" University of Freiburg in 1889. The pontificate began with a twilight for Germany and ended with pitch-black ultramontane

darkness. Leo, the Pope of Peace! Correct, the German swords have not flown from their scabbards, they are feared and known only too well! Peace, yes there is also a peace that comes upon one like a thief in the night, and that is the peace of slavery, and that is what the "Pope of Peace" gave to Germany. Again it was an assassination attempt that gave the Pope the opportunity to establish relations with Germany; in 1883 Crown Prince introduced himself to Friedrich Wilhelm in the Vatican, and the legation was systematized. Wilhelm II visited the Pope in Rome three times, in 1888, 1893 and 1903.

Germany, the patient little lamb, the land of the pious Hyperboreans, is a key factor in Leo XIII's foreign policy. remained shamefully ignored, but it was taken into account all the more in domestic politics, because only Germany, only the German Catholics, were "depraved" in faith and morals, only in Germany was there reformation, i.e. the people and clergy were completely subjected to Jesuitism in both private and public life. No one spoke seriously about the reform of the other clergy, for example the South American or Italian clergy. For the other peoples Leo XIII had only leniency and clemency, for Germany, whose sons the German Jesuits had built the firm foundation of his throne for him, who protected him like a bodyguard, who selflessly allowed themselves to be cut for his sake, who died a martyr's death for him in China, in Africa, in America, and for the German people, who love their Catholicism without any commercial advantage, who fill the largest collection box for him every year, for this people Leo XIII had only the penitential belt and the scourge. Let us say this frankly: The external triumphs of the pontificate of Leo XIII were only achieved by the Jesuits at the expense of the draconian internal German church reform. Consequently, this is also where the focus and main significance of Leo's government lies. The first thing Leo XIII did was to hand over the clergy completely to Jesuitism.



Immediately after his election, on May 15, 1878, he set up a special commission of five cardinals, a kind of secret detective agency, which provided precise information on the previous lives of all candidates for bishops - which the heads of the various Jesuit houses usually had to obtain. In order to facilitate this spy service, special care was taken with the various priestly training institutes in Rome; here, in the shadow of the See of Peter, under the leadership of the Jesuits, the tens of thousands of zealous eunuchs were bred who were then sent to all parts of the world as apostles of undiluted Jesuitism.

And Germany, pious Germany, sent hecatombs of human sacrifices to the Roman Minotaur every year, the flesh of blossoming youths, which came back as mutilated, fanatical eunuch flesh, or which had to acquire new land with German intrepidity through the mission of the Jesuit Church. The racially informed Jesuitism knows only too well that the Germans are the brain and the strong arm of humanity! That is why the German earth houses were reformed<sup>2</sup> and burdened with taxes upon taxes. That is why the German lay people were not allowed to unite. The rich German Austrians were handed over to the Slavs, Poles and big-nosed Magyars. The German priest must celebrate the strange, stubborn Slavic saints Cyril and Methodius in his breviary as a solemn office<sup>3</sup>. The ever-increasing Hussitism of the Czech clergy did not prompt Rome to undertake any "reform". Nor did Rome do anything to control the excessive national chauvinism of the Czech clergy, which was everywhere against the Germans! A word from the Pope would have been enough. Rome quietly watched the Habsburg Empire

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2 Furthermore, I must refer to the article "The Great Battle of Jesuitism against Catholicism", Free Word, No. 2 and to my brochure: "Catholicism against Jesuitism".

3 Breviary prayer. The word is difficult to translate. The saints are honored by more or less solemn orders of prayer depending on their importance.

disintegrate, stoked the nationalism of the non-German crown lands and suppressed every pro-German movement in the German-Austrian clergy.

The German-Austrian clergy, rebellious and unconquerable, is thus increasingly permeated by Slavic elements. Another gift from Leo XIII to the Germans are the Catholic universities, the German branches of the Roman Jesuit castrato breeding stations. Theology was a concession to the second most powerful order, the Dominicans, who would, however, rather have their trousers, normal hair and their beef again! Theology was completely pressed into the Spanish boot of the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas, and in 1899 the whole of humanity was consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, whose cult was zealously promoted. With great skill, dioceses were founded wherever the Church gained a firm footing, and schismatics, whom Rome fears more than Christians and pagans, were attempted to be brought back to unity through concessions. Apart from that, there was nothing to change in the world in terms of "faith, customs or discipline". It is understandable that the Pope is infallible, which is an outstanding quality he retains as long as he is careful not to assert anything. Leo XIII opened the Vatican library! Quite right, after the industrious Germans had sorted it out to some extent. Germans everywhere and more Germans! France supplied a few buckets of Lourdes water, Italy the mitre of St. Januarius, Germany sacrificed rivers of heart's blood to the pontificate of Leo XIII in order to wash away the thousand-year-old stains from the Chair of Peter.

And what did the man Pecci do during this time! He sat quietly in the papal throne in beautiful hieratic calm until his last breath. To pity him, the poor prisoner of the Jesuits, that is the right pity. The main art of Jesuit diplomacy consists in exploiting every opportunity, every means to achieve the great end. This devious society immediately recognized the imprisonment of the representative Pope as the

best means of completely controlling the Papacy. By renouncing the Italian guarantee law, the Pope becomes 1. materially and 2. spiritually dependent on the Jesuits, 3. the election of a non-Italian is prevented, 4. the Pope is also serially estranged, i.e. the old mistress system at the papal court is effectively blocked, and that is the last secret of the Leonine triumphs. The whole world was delighted because for once a representative of Christ gave no cause for scandals involving women. Finally, the hieratic formula has been found to secure world domination for the Papacy, and the imprisonment of the Pope as a human being will remain a hieratic formula - perhaps one day a dogmatic formula, for it surrounds him with the glow of the saint and martyr. The Jesuits are ethnologists; they know that the people, every people, want saints, heroes, martyrs, and we can also regard the man Pecci as such.

Only a few stars of hope shine for us Germanic peoples in the darkness with which Leo's pontificate ended. Americanism, which preaches the Church of the Holy Spirit. The external leadership of the Church by the Pope is useless, and the Spirit alone should be Pope. South German reform Catholicism thinks more realistically and psychologically. If I should express my personal opinion, I am not in favor of the destruction of the Papacy, that is actually impossible. I am in favor of the conquest of the Papacy and of a Germanic Pope who preaches the crusade of civilization, who precedes the Germanic peoples in their great task of ennobling all of humanity.

The Germanic peoples deserve the Papacy! They should also take it for once, when the other peoples, who have no merit at all, are sitting at the richly furnished table. If they don't, they will be slaughtered and devoured at the end of this feast of nations.

The "pontificate of peace" of Leo XIII was nothing other than the 25-year mobilization of the great Jesuit army and all Germanic enemies, especially the enemies of the Germans.

Leo XIII was the mobilization pope.

The "Light from heaven" is extinguished in the firmament, the "burning fire" descends to the earth, to Germany! Like a tower on the lonely field, like an abandoned watchtower in the vineyard, Germany stands today in the throng of peoples who threaten it from all sides. A drilled zealot army that has no family to feed, that is free of material worries, that has only one goal and one thought, whose leaders are our own fanatical, eunuch brothers, is advancing against Germany.

Poor, trampled-under land, land of the honest, unkind, pious Hyperboreans, willing land, eternally the food of the "never-dying lions"!